

Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH OVERSEA HOUSE—"The Macabre."
HAWLEY'S LATE STREET THEATRE—"Sam of Posen."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"The Professor."
MANHATTAN BEACH—Fireworks.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A Nihilist Congress is being held at St. Petersburg. It appears that England warned France that intervention in Tripoli would raise the whole question of the European guarantee to the Ottoman Empire. A new clause in the interest of laborers has been added to the Irish Land bill. Dean Stanley is to be buried beside his wife in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday next. Italy is about to propose a new monetary scheme.

DOMESTIC.—The President passed a comfortable day yesterday; preparations are making to place him aboard a Government vessel about August 15 in compliance with his wishes. Mr. Lapham lacked four votes of an election to the Senate. Speaker Sharpe made a speech in defense of his course. In the State Senate the bill providing for the publication of the registry of voters in New York, amending the Mechanics' Lien Law and amending the act relative to opening parks in New York. A Revenue officer in South Carolina was murdered by an illicit distiller. Carter County, Ky., is infested with outlaws. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company has begun to cut passenger rates. The official report of the cruise of the Corwin has been received at Washington. Several persons were killed by a boiler explosion near Marietta, Ohio. The Ohio Temperance Convention was held yesterday at Loveland. Hiawasse, Boulevard, Ripple and Runnymede won the races at Saratoga.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Levi P. Morton, Minister to France, sailed for Havre, yesterday. The meeting of the Park Board was enlivened by personal accusations. Coles, who was shot by Mr. Coleman, died last night. Another hearing was had in reference to the Broadway Tunnel project. Father O'Connor lectured on the Irish land question. Henry F. Fairweather was released. A merchant of this city was arrested in Newark for threatening to kill his son. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 87.02. Stocks active, opening weak and declining, later recovering and closing moderately strong.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate warmer and generally partly cloudy weather, with chances of occasional light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 68°; average, 75°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month. Address being changed as often as desired.

The President's venerable mother is reported to be in the line of Garfield precedents—likely to get well, and determined to help herself toward recovery, if she can. This is pleasant news to record, for many reasons.

The Post Office Department has decided that Mr. Conkling is entitled to receive public documents through the mails free of postage until December 31. This is the sorrowful residuum of a once glorious Primacy.

The sentence to six months' imprisonment of the starving actor who disguised himself as an old man and sang on the streets for pennies, did no credit to Justice Bixby in view of the fact that swarms of professional beggars are to be seen on the streets who are never molested. It was plain enough at the time of the arrest that the case was one entitled to some charitable consideration. The release of the prisoner yesterday was, under the circumstances, the best reparation the Justice could make.

Surely it is provocation enough to see the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies planting all the principal streets and avenues of the large cities with their poles; but yesterday, in Jersey City, a telephone company concluded where it had got a good many inches to take a large number of ells, and forthwith proceeded to cut down some fine shade-trees on one of the avenues. The citizens appealed to the police, and when they, strangely enough, refused to interfere, the men were frightened away by threats of popular displeasure.

It is announced that the Park Commission will hold a special meeting next Tuesday to take action respecting the Manhattan Square approaches. It would be a great help to the Park Commissioners in the public estimation, if they would show the ability to make up their minds upon this subject. There has been dawdling enough, surely. The money is awaiting their decision, and the work is sadly needed, as every resident and traveller upon the west side of the Park knows. The public want to see three things—action without further delay, the selection of a thoroughly competent person to do the work, and the adoption of plans in thorough accord with the plans of the Park itself.

The butting against the stone wall goes on at Albany. Yesterday the Conkling men in the

Senate, Democratic and others, tried their heads at it. Mr. Jacobs, a Democratic Conkling Senator, pressed a resolution for final adjournment, which was defeated by a vote of 17 to 13. Six Senators, who were elected as Republicans, voted to betray the control of the United States Senate to their new political allies. These were Senators Braman, Eidman, Halbert, Strahan, Williams and Winslow. When the time comes for the Republicans of this State to make up a Newgate calendar of the men who have tried to betray them into the hands of the enemy, these six names will deserve a conspicuous place.

For the first time in the history of the State the three State Prisons show a net profit. The handsome excess of receipts over expenses which Sing Sing has shown for several years has been regularly swallowed up by the large deficit at Clinton and a small one at Auburn, leaving the prisons below the self-supporting line. The net earnings over expenses at Sing Sing for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1880, were \$32,750, but the deficit elsewhere made a total deficit for the three prisons of \$18,000. It is now announced, however, that the first six months of 1881 show a net profit of \$1,700. The convicts of the State are therefore paying their way—a duty which need not interfere with the humanitarian side of prison reform.

One of the most picturesque figures among the American women of this century is Myra Clarke Gaines, the indomitable little lady who has been fighting a battle of fifty years in the courts for the property which seems lawfully to be hers. The story of her life, which is romantic enough to furnish forth half a dozen paper novels and have the material for a few five-act plays left over, is told elsewhere by a Washington correspondent. This account shows that Mrs. Gaines has always proposed to us her triumph humbly, if she should ever achieve it, and that she once refused an offer of money that would have raised her from penury to wealth, because it involved the surrender of a part of the estate to speculators and the possible oppression of the occupants.

It seems that an unauthorized "slop jar" has lately been erected in Union-square. This is Park Commissioner Lane's polite and appreciative name for the tank of free ice-water lately placed in that park by the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation, and which has been used by great numbers of thirsty people during the hot days. Mr. Lane seems to have conceived a special spite against the "slop jar" because the person in charge thereof declined to remove certain "advertisements" on it, saying that there was nothing to fear, because "the Park Commissioners were a weak lot of fellows, and never could agree upon anything." The memory of this insult to the Board of which he is such a harmonious and influential member, caused Mr. Lane to hammer on the table with his fist and cry aloud; while the entire Commission, as a means of showing that they were a lot of strong fellows, and could agree about almost anything, forthwith proceeded to wrangle on all possible subjects, until they reached a state of tangle and quarrel edifying in the extreme. Altogether the meeting was what Mr. Conkling, in one of his serious legal moments, would call "a halcyon and vociferous proceeding," and we fail to see in what respect the custodian of the illicit and unofficial "slop jar" in Union Square, whose lack of right to an existence was not impaired by any act of the Board, was wrong in his description of that body.

ONE DAY MORE.

Mr. Conkling still holds his little squad of bolters with idle promises. Many weeks these same men have trusted in the promises of Mr. Conkling, and have found them worthless day after day. It would be a wonder if for once he should have a reasonable excuse for the hopes which he holds out.

Yet every well-informed man at Albany knows that the question is only one of time. Not only the four votes that are needed to elect Mr. Lapham, but several more, could be had at any time if his friends were disposed to welcome all the offers of assistance that are made. Sooner or later members who know that they now have no political future unless they can make peace with indignant constituents, will end the controversy by voting for Mr. Lapham. Mr. Conkling can "call spirits from the vasty deep," but they fail to come when called.

In truth, Mr. Conkling has been contending against fearful odds, because the people have been against him from the beginning. No one would think it possible that public feeling could be so general and so intense as it is against one recently known as the leader of the Republicans of this State, unless he should visit the districts of the members who are preventing an election. In some districts, these members literally do not dare to return to their homes, because they cannot face the odium and contempt which they know await them. In other districts, members have labored for weeks to keep themselves alive by promising that they would vote with the majority of Republicans very soon. Day after day their promises are broken, and indignant letters and telegrams come from their constituents, and still these members defy public opinion because Mr. Conkling and his associates have some marvellous hold upon them. How long will constituents fail to ask what that secret and mysterious influence is, in each case?

Public opinion is irresistible in the end. Mr. Conkling has fought against it a long time, and with remarkable success, but only because he had to deal with men whose private relations with him and his lieutenants the public can only imagine. Even those private ties will break before long. Men are not willing to commit political suicide for any ordinary favor or tie. The members who stand shivering on the brink, day after day, promising to obey their constituents every night and agreeing in caucus to wait one day longer every morning, will yield and obey at last—and some of them when it is too late.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

Mr. Gladstone can no longer be taunted with his failures in party management. The time was when the prince of debaters was known as a clumsy apprentice in political leadership. The consummate ability which he has shown since he became Premier in harmonizing the conflicting elements of his party and in carrying through the Commons one of the most complex measures ever laid before a National Legislature is now generally recognized. The Land bill has been steered through the House with admirable judgment and dauntless courage, and now that a safe anchorage is already in view a Land Commission is carved out as a figurehead that will catch the eyes of the Lords. The three members of the permanent court established by this Act have been selected with tactical skill as well as painstaking care. The success of this remedial measure when brought into practical operation will depend upon the sagacity with which it is administered, and failure has not been hazarded by a

commission made up solely for political convenience. The Land Commission is thoroughly able and efficient, yet is constituted so as to disarm suspicion in Ireland and elsewhere in the House of Lords.

At the head of the Commission stands Sergeant O'Hagan, one of the best known members of the Irish bar, and a son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. As he has been a sincere Nationalist and a patriotic verse-writer, he can scarcely fail to win the confidence of the peasantry, while his experience and ability as a lawyer will encourage the land-owning class to expect that the judicial functions with which he is to be invested will be intelligently and impartially performed. The second member of the Commission, Mr. Litton, has been a magistrate in two counties, and is now a member of Parliament for County Tyrone, voting with progressive Liberals like Mr. Charles Russell rather than the factions of the House. Associated with the lawyer and the magistrate is Mr. Vernon, a man of business capacity, who has demonstrated his fitness for the office by managing his own property and the estates of two peers near Dublin exceptionally well, and by being one of the most intelligent witnesses who have appeared before the Parliamentary Investigating Committee. If he represents in a special sense the landlord class, the tenants have no cause for complaint, as their interests are amply protected not only by the provisions of the Land bill, but by the presence of two Commissioners whose sympathies have been enlisted in their behalf. The business member, as he is termed, has been a hearty advocate of sweeping reforms in the land system wherever he has been called upon to give the Government the benefit of his experience. At the same time he understands the peculiar embarrassments under which land-owners of the best class are laboring. They will have a voice in a Commission which is to intervene between their tenants and themselves. Altogether the selections have been exceedingly judicious. The acute barrister, the experienced magistrate and the land agent of generous impulses and enlightened judgment may fairly be expected to enforce the principle of an equitable assessment of rents, which is the main principle of the Land bill.

The chances of this great remedial act in the Upper House will be improved by the tact and moderation displayed by the Government at every stage of the controversy, and especially in the choice of Commissioners. Much has been done to disarm those prejudices against which so sagacious a body of landholders, as the British peers have in the long run proved themselves to be, ought to be constantly on their guard. It scarcely seems possible that the Lords will venture to throw out a measure which is almost the sole outcome of a most harassing and laborious session. They will discuss it exhaustively, for the Lords are apt to plume themselves upon their special knowledge of every question connected with land-holding. Discussion will not harm it, but capricious amendments will. The Land act of 1870 has been regarded as one of Mr. Gladstone's failures. But the Lords are largely responsible for that untoward result. They brought their special knowledge as resident landlords into play, and succeeded in putting the mechanism of the original measure out of gear. Mr. Gladstone ought not to be called upon to have the responsibility for their prejudices and prepossessions thrust upon him again.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-ONE.

The Committee of Twenty-one have taken steps to remind the public that they are watching the present experiment in street-cleaning, with a view to renewing their agitation of last winter, should the new system prove a failure. The Committee have issued a statement and report in detail of their work, in which this pledge is made, so that the new Superintendent may perhaps be considered as in a special sense on trial.

The Committee state that they still sustain the objections made by Mayor Grace to the law under which Superintendent Coleman was appointed. The chief of these was that the absolute power of appointment and removal of the Superintendent of Street Cleaning was not vested in the Mayor alone, but was divided with the Board of Health. Others related to the provisions which released the Police Department from all duty and responsibility in connection with the work, instead of requiring, as the original bill contemplated, the cooperation of the whole police force; and to the section which requires that all supplies, exceeding \$1,000 in amount, shall be bought upon contract awarded to the lowest bid, after sealed bids have been called for and received. It was felt by many at the time that it would be a wise policy to require the cooperation of the police, because in that way the Street Cleaning Department would secure the services of a large number of inspectors, whose services would cost them nothing, and who would necessarily have the whole city constantly under review. The requirement with reference to the purchasing supplies was thought likely to be troublesome in emergencies like heavy snow-storms in winter, especially as this limitation extends even to the hiring of horses, carts, tools, etc. It remains to be seen how far, if at all, these supposed defects in the law will hamper the working of the new system, but it must be said that the chief objection made by the Committee of Twenty-one and the Mayor has not proved so far of any practical moment. It was urged with great warmth at the time that to give the Board of Health the power to confirm or reject the Mayor's nominee for Street Cleaning Superintendent, and a concurrent power upon the question of his removal, would utterly destroy the principle of direct personal responsibility for which the leaders of the agitation were striving, and probably result in a partisan strife over the appointment.

In fact, however, the Mayor's nominee was promptly confirmed by the Board of Health without regard to his politics, and there is no reason to suppose that any obstacle would be placed in the way of his removal, if it should become necessary for the public interest. Indeed, while political considerations do undoubtedly influence the composition of the Board of Health, it is in large part made up of men who are expected to take, and do take, the humane interest of men of science in the health of the city; and there is probably no department of the City Government in which political obstructiveness would be less likely. The chance that a body of educated and presumably public-spirited men would block a good nomination for political reasons seems much less worthy of attention than the chance that a Mayor, who is elected as the representative of a party or of a faction within a party might, if vested with sole power over this department, misuse it to help his political friends.

But these are questions of detail, and do not affect the obligation under which the citizens of New York undoubtedly rest to the Committee of Twenty-one. No one can be safe in the assertion that we would have had any reform at all in the street-cleaning system, without the agitation which the Committee were largely instrumental in directing. If not all the recommendations of the Committee were incorporated into legislation, it does not follow that

their work was unsuccessful or unappreciated. And the determination of the Committee to continue in existence is laudable in the highest degree, not only because it promises an organized agitation in case either the new Superintendent or the new system shall fail, but because it shows a disposition on the part of our best citizens to take an active interest in municipal affairs. If there had been more of this spirit in the past, the taxes of these same citizens would be lighter now; and if it shall be maintained, a marked improvement in our municipal situation will be the almost inevitable result.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Much anxiety is felt in some quarters about the wheat crop. During the fiscal year just closed the value of wheat and flour exported was not far from \$210,000,000. It has been represented that the country would have scarcely any surplus wheat for export from the crop of 1881, and the financial effect of such an important change in exports would undoubtedly be great. General Le Duc, the former Commissioner of Agriculture, was recently reported at Chicago as saying that the yield of wheat would not exceed 340,000,000 bushels, and the statement was received with great confidence and satisfaction by holders of wheat in that speculative city. If General Le Duc is right, and if the yield of wheat is to be 140,000,000 bushels less than the estimate made by the Agricultural Bureau for 1880, the balance of trade between this and other countries will be quite seriously affected. At present, however, the evidence leads to the belief that the estimate of the ex-Commissioner is particularly erroneous.

The July estimate of the Department of Agriculture, according to its official report, is that the condition of wheat averages for the whole country only 83 per cent, taking the yield of 1880 as the standard, or 100 per cent. A decrease of 17 per cent in the yield, if the estimate made by General Le Duc before his retirement be accepted as representing the actual product of 1880, would give about 100,000,000 bushels as the yield of 1881. But allowance must be made, first, for the ascertained inaccuracy of the Department's estimate for 1880, and, second, for difference of average.

Judging from the census report, the Department has been badly imposed upon by the grovers and dealers in the principal wheat-growing States of the Northwest. Its report for 1879 estimated a yield of 214,000,000 bushels in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, while the census showed a yield in that year of 250,843,106 bushels in those States. As the Department estimates are made by computing reported percentages of gain or loss upon the assumed yield of the previous year, the estimate for 1880 was probably even more erroneous as to these States than that of 1879. Apparently the actual yield was more than 37,000,000 bushels in excess of the Department estimate for those States. If so, the new estimate for 1881 should be formed by computing the reported decrease upon the crop actually raised in 1880, and would thus warrant a belief that the crop of 1881 would considerably exceed 400,000,000 bushels.

The Department estimates of "condition" do not take into account any change in the acreage sown. But it is known that in some of the States from which the most favorable reports as to condition are received, there had also been a great increase in acreage. This appears to be the fact as to Minnesota and Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oregon. With allowance for increase of acreage, the estimate based upon reported condition alone would be still further modified, and the probable yield would be still larger.

Thorough investigation in the Pacific States, has led to the statement that the quantity of wheat held over from 1880 in those States is not less than 25,000,000 bushels. The official reports as to Ohio shows that over 10,000,000 bushels remained over in the hands of producers in that State. It is hardly likely, if so large a quantity remains unsold in two or three States, that the crop of 1880 has been as fully sold as usual in other States, and commercial reports show that the "visible supply" east of the Mississippi River is larger by 5,000,000 bushels than it was a year ago. Hence it seems safe to say that the country has on hand from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of the wheat of 1880, with which to supply any deficiency in the yield of this year.

These considerations lead to the belief that this country will be able to export within 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 bushels as much wheat as it has exported from last year's crop, provided the foreign demand be as large. The reports from Europe do not indicate, however, that the deficiency in Europe will be as large as it was in 1880-'81, for it has been necessary for Europe, during the past year, not only to supply consumption but to replenish exhausted stocks. If the yield should prove good in Russia, and about the average in France and England, as recent dispatches indicate, the quantity required for foreign use from this country would be at least 50,000,000 bushels less than the quantity exported last year. There is now no reason to suppose that this country will not be able to meet the foreign demand if this reduced.

PRACTICAL REFORMS IN CIVIL SERVICE.

The announcement that the Department of Justice is about to begin movements to reform certain abuses in the enforcement of the internal revenue laws by marshals, district attorneys and commissioners, is a further gratifying assurance that this Administration understands the practical way of bringing about its contemplated reforms. As efficient work in this direction as that which has been done in the Star Route business will not develop so much rashly, nor show so considerable a saving in the public expenditures as in that notorious swindle, but it will relieve the people of grievous unnecessary expenses, and prove that the laws under the present method of enforcement have been used too often to oppress the guiltless.

The system of giving marshals, district attorneys and the minor agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau an interest, in the shape of fees, in the detection and prosecution of offenders against the revenue laws, grew out of the same legislation which foisted upon the service the special agents of the Treasury who used so infamously to blackmail our merchants. The abuses of a few of these agents led to Congressional inquiry, and finally to the restriction of their powers where they ought to have been wholly abolished. But that inquiry did not extend to the class of Treasury agents who were technically officers of the Law Department; and these have continued to reap rich rewards. The whole fee and moiety system was false in conception. It encouraged professional spies and informers; and these often charged crime upon innocent men or on merchants merely technically guilty of fraud.

It may be argued that the abolition of the fee system will lessen the activity and ardor of the officials; that they are not likely to do unwelcome work if it is made unremunerative. It does not appear that this argument ought to have any weight with the Government, which has not profited by the fee system. That seems

to have practically resulted in the prosecution of offenders only so far as to make them pay fines which the informers, commissioners, etc., have pretty much taken in whole as fees. The Government cannot be much the loser by the contemplated reform; and the Administration which accomplishes it will certainly grow in popularity with the thousands of merchants who have been mulcted for technical offences.

It is stated that the judges of circuit who appoint the United States Commissioners who try these cases, are to be called upon to furnish lists of all persons who have been prosecuted, showing the disposition of each case, and the division of the fines among those entitled to fees. By all means insist on such a return. It may cause some consternation in certain marshals' and commissioners' and district attorneys' offices, but it will afford an excellent argument in favor of the proposed reform.

We must respectfully suggest that our neighbors in Philadelphia have rather a ghoul-like taste in antiquities. They are sending plenipotentiaries to England, and moving heaven and earth to get possession of as many of Penn's bones as can be scraped out of his grave to place under their public buildings. Yet they are allowing one of the most singular relics of the olden times to be destroyed, a relic that has a perpetual living interest. The famous old Botanic Garden of John Bartram is offered for sale, and unless the city or some individual interferes will soon be laid out in town lots. John Bartram, as our readers may recollect, was a Quaker, born a naturalist, who from his earliest childhood gave himself up to the study of trees and herbs. He laid out this Botanic Garden in an almost impenetrable forest on the bank of the Schuylkill, and travelled thousands of miles on foot to procure specimens. His whole life was spent in this work. Linnaeus pronounced him the greatest of natural botanists. In the Garden, overgrown with weeds as it is, still stand the giant trees, 132 years old, which he carried home in slips in his pack from the wildernesses of the West, or Florida, or which were sent to him by naturalists from Europe and Asia. The stone dwelling, with its inscription, "God protect John and Ann Bartram, 1737," still stands, in which the old botanist, then 80 years of age, received Washington, Franklin, Talleyrand and every noted foreigner who visited the Colonies and came to pay respect to him. The Garden, with its history, is still well known to European botanists. Indeed, the visitors to it of late years have been almost altogether tourists from England and the Continent. Few Americans, however, outside of those fond of trees and shrubs, ever heard of the place. Surely, Philadelphia will not let it be destroyed. There are at least one or two of her citizens whom we could name that have enough of both feeling and money to save it and make it a perpetual green reminder of the past.

Our English consuls are growing with every month more in sympathy with the double iniquity, first, of compelling the Burmese to save opium, and secondly of forcing the Chinese to buy it. The Englishman has an unfortunate internal construction. He wants money and will have it, even if he wrings the life out of a weaker nation to give it to him, yet he is tormented by a conscientious love of fair play, which forces him to cry "Hands off!" to himself. It is quite in keeping with this national character, that in one column of *The London Times* the full report is given by Chief Commissioner Atkinson, of British Burmah, on the ill-effects coming over the Burmese in consequence of the use of this drug. It "disorders the nerves, enervates and diseases the body, enfeebles future generations, and fills the jails." He had received deputations from the most influential of the Burmese, protesting against the misery forced on their people by the Government traffic in opium. In another column we are given counter testimony to prove that all Oriental peoples must have stimulants, and that while the children born of parents who habitually take opium are strong and not too numerous, those who are born in an abominable drinking community are profligate and feeble. John Bull not only belongs to that class whom Hawthorne calls the "unfortunate," but he is also to be seen in both sides of a question, but to the still more unfortunate who know the best road and persistently follow the worst. No where will we find condemnation so vehement of the British exclusive policy toward her colonies and dependencies as in the leading English journals.

So far the efforts of Mr. Harrison, the agent appointed by the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania to negotiate for the removal of Penn's remains, have not met with success. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have refused the application. Some of the trustees are of the opinion that the removal of the remains would be an insult to the memory of the great statesman, and that the removal of the remains would be an insult to the memory of the great statesman, and that the removal of the remains would be an insult to the memory of the great statesman.

The class of 1880 of Brown University has organized a movement to secure an appropriate memorial of the late Professor Duman. They propose to establish a fund of at least \$10,000, the annual income of which shall be applied to the purchase of books on medical and modern history. The fund will be called the "Duman Memorial Fund," and the books purchased will be placed in an alcove in the University Library known as the "Duman Memorial Alcove." There will not be the slightest difficulty, probably, in raising the fund. No enemy of Professor Duman ever went forth from the University, and there is not one of the graduates who enjoyed the privilege of his instruction who will not be glad of an opportunity to contribute to a suitable memorial of him.

There seems to be a general desire for Conkling to go West and grow up with the country.

Tutthill must feel that he at least has improved the sliding hour. He has made a reputation, and if he does not care for the quality of it, the quantity is sufficient to justify him in putting on airs.

It is amusingly remarked by the people that they are weary of Conkling and wish the newspapers would stop talking about him. They will have relief presently. His end is near, and he himself will see it with a few days. When he does go, he will go for a long, long time.

It is also remarked by *The World* newspaper that a Republican break-up is at hand. No one but a Democrat would have the assurance to call Conkling's collapse by that name.

Ohio estimates the price which Mr. Bookwater paid for the Democratic nomination for Governor as high as \$70,000. It is said of the great man that he knows little about politics. Evidently he does, for no man who knew much about them would be so simple as to pay \$70,000 for the privilege of being defeated.

Do you observe the elegant science of General Grant? It would look as if he knew that several things had happened.

New York is going Republican this fall. Let any man who doubts look in the face of the first Democrat he meets, and he will soon know no longer.

There is talk in Albany of adopting THE TRIBUNE's suggestion of having the Stalwarts photographed in a group. It ought to be done. The State will never again have such a collection of statesmen, and their faces should be preserved for an example of the possible in legislative stupidity, if for no other purpose. When the group has been taken, a second one should be made of Tutthill and Spaulding. They are the best matched pair any country has ever developed.

Albany, are respectfully requested to contemplate Spaulding as a specimen of Democratic decency and decorum.

Conkling was said to be very busy yesterday, and it may be we shall be favored with another speech from Tutthill to-day as the fruit of this labor. Tutthill ought not to be asked to emit more than one of these speeches a week, however. The wear and tear must be tremendous.

It is a self-evident fact that all the greatest efforts of Conkling's life have been blunders.

It is the purpose of the law authorities at Washington to give Guitau ample opportunity for meditation. There could scarcely be a worse punishment for him.

There is no concealment on the part of Conkling's friends of his determination to do his best to adjourn the Legislature without the election of the other Senator, and then use all his power to enable the Democrats to carry the State this fall. He is trying to do two things which are too great for his strength. He cannot adjourn the Legislature, but if he could, he could not defeat his party in the election. The Republicans are united and earnest, and are determined to show in November that New York State stands with her President, and not with his enemies. This is a very unhealthy year for the Democratic party.

It should be noted that no one rises to dispute the assertion that Bossism and Third Termism are dead.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Conkling, during his recent visit to Washington, had all his personal effects packed up and sent to Utica.

Mr. H. R. Revels, the colored ex-Senator from Mississippi, has been chosen presiding elder of the Jackson Methodist by the white Methodist Conference of that State.

President Garfield received through the State Department the other day a beautiful basket of flowers bearing this inscription: "The People of Washington to their beloved President. May he soon recover."

Mr. James G. Fair held the personal assessment roll just filed in San Francisco with \$42,200,000. Mr. J. C. Flood is assessed at \$36,500,000 for himself, and \$20,500,000 as trustee for J. W. Mackey. Mr. Charles Crocker is assessed at \$20,000,000.

When General Garfield visited Atlantic City in 1878, he was greatly pleased with the place, and some of the prominent residents since his illness have been discussing the project of presenting to him a cottage to cost \$10,000.

All the Governors of States and Territories except Governor Roberts, of Texas, have heartily and cordially acceded to Governor Foster's proposal to hold a day of thanksgiving for the President's recovery. Mr. Roberts sends this remarkable answer to Governor Foster's suggestion: "Austin, Texas, July 18, 1881. Governor Charles Foster: My failure to answer you favorably is not on account of any want of sympathy for the President, but because I do not deem it consistent with my position as Governor to issue a proclamation directing religious services where Church and State are, and ought to be, kept separate in their functions. I doubt not the people of Texas have as strong a wish as I will as devoutly pray for the recovery of the President as any people in the United States. O. M. Roberts, Governor." The Committee of Arrangements, including Governors Cornell, Bayard, and others, and the Governors of Maryland, Colorado of Georgia, Blackburn of Kentucky, and Foster of Ohio, will, it is supposed, shortly meet and appoint a day.

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the most important of all the Summer assemblies which meet to discuss social and economical problems is the National Conference of Charities and Correction, of which the eighth annual session will begin in the State House at Boston on July 25 and continue six days. No subject included in the published order of exercises possesses more interest and importance than that of charity organizations in cities, which will be reported upon by a special committee and subsequently discussed by the Conference.

The burden of the harangues in the Mormon Tabernacle on a recent Sunday was that the national should strive to move real estate to Texas. *The Salt Lake Tribune* taking this intimation as a text, preached an excellent sermon to all sensible Mormons, if such there be. It says: "Your best patrons are the Gentiles. You are nearly starving, are you? Well, and as desert property was almost worthless, and as you were poor, the Gentiles are the only ones who have created wealth here; the only ones who have furnished you a market for your products. When a Gentile buys a lot he not only pays for it, but he builds upon it; your artisans are given work, your merchants are patronized for material and furniture. Your leaders would stop all this; would, if possible, reduce you to the extreme under which you groaned when the Gentiles first came here. Buy and sell your lots as you please, and if any man in the name of the Lord interferes, tell him you have an inspiration of your own, and that you expect every moment a revelation to kick him off your premises and body. It will not be long for your sons; it will be splendid for your pocket and your manhood."

Baltimore has a "Free Excursion" organization of a somewhat novel character, and conducted, it would seem, with rather more care and caution as to those benefited than most charities of a similar description. It is called the Free Excursion Society, and its object seems to be to afford not only healthful out-of-door exercise during the summer, but other entertainments for charity's sake. Your leaders would stop all this; would, if possible, reduce you to the extreme under which you groaned when the Gentiles first came here. Buy and sell your lots as you please, and if any man in the name of the Lord interferes, tell him you have an inspiration of your own, and that you expect every moment a revelation to kick him off your premises and body. It will not be long for your sons; it will be splendid for your pocket and your manhood."

PUBLIC OPINION.</